

THE
SEVENTY-SIXTH REPORT

OF THE
VISITING JUSTICES

OF THE

County Lunatic Asylum, at Hanwell.

MICHAELMAS QUARTER SESSION, 1845.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY JOHN THOMAS NORRIS, ALDERSGATE STREET.

1845.

LIST OF
THE COMMITTEE OF VISITING JUSTICES
OF THE
HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM,

Appointed at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, 1844.

CHAIRMAN,

CHARLES AUGUSTUS TULK, Esq., Totteridge Park, Herts.

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GEORGE BAGUE, Esq., Sloane Street.

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WILLIAM B. FRANCE, Esq., 63, Cadogan Place.

MARLBOROUGH PRYOR, Esq., Hampstead.

Middlesex.

TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX IN GENERAL QUARTER
SESSION ASSEMBLED.

*THE SEVENTY-SIXTH REPORT of the
VISITING JUSTICES appointed to super-
intend the Building, Erection, and Management
of THE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM AT HANWELL.*

THE Visiting Justices beg to report their satisfaction at the way in which the Asylum continues to be conducted by the Officers of the Establishment. In the Medical Department the same system, which has been pursued for some years past under the direction of the Visiting Physician, continues to produce the same beneficial results; and the Domestic Department is conducted with attention and order. Various improvements in the construction and arrangements of the Building have been made, so that at the present time there are but few of those original defects remaining which have been noticed as objectionable. In a little time it will be sufficiently warmed and better ventilated in every part. By the removal of the earth from around certain parts of the Building, which is in progress,

and by the substitution of slopes instead of close areas, the objection which has been urged to the appropriation of the basement as sleeping apartments for the patients will be substantially obviated. They are healthy, well ventilated, and dry, and with a sufficiency of light. The Establishment is abundantly supplied with water, so necessary for the health of its inmates. One most important consequence of these and other improvements may be traced, it is fair to presume, in the general good health which prevails in the Asylum. Bearing in mind that the Asylum is, strictly speaking, an Hospital in which all are, to a certain extent, disordered in body as well as diseased in mind, it is most satisfactory to find that in a population of very nearly one thousand patients the average number of sick in the Infirmary is scarcely more than 50 every week. This speaks well for the salubrity of the place, for the sufficiency and good quality of the food, for the humane attention with which the patients are watched, and for the skilful application of those other means which contribute to the restoration and preservation of health.

The Visiting Justices are at all times happy when they are able to adopt any suggestion by which they can extend the employments or increase the comforts of Patients. At the recommendation of one of the House Surgeons, Dr. Begley, who pointed out the practicability of usefully employing several Printers who are at present Patients in the Asylum, a good second-hand printing press was purchased at a small expense. The result, in every point of view, has been beneficial. It has enabled several Patients to be usefully employed, and the employment has contributed to their comfort and amusement. The

press has not been long at work, but already they have been able to furnish the various printed forms which are required by the Officers and Ward Attendants; and, in addition to this, the talent and ingenuity of such Patients as are capable of turning them to account, have been exercised in little compositions in prose and verse. These have been printed, to the great satisfaction of the Authors and amusement of the Patients. It is possible that the printing press might, under judicious superintendence, be turned to valuable account, as a means of stimulating the educated mind to exertion in a right direction, and of awakening an interest in others, for whom it is at all times difficult to find occupation and amusement. It is most desirable that recreation and employment should be found for those Patients who are capable of both, or either; and the Visiting Justices feel greatly indebted to those Officers who can suggest such kinds of employment as may be agreeable to the Patients, and relieve the wearisome monotony in which too frequently their lives are passed.

The Visiting Justices have been under the necessity of increasing the Weekly Rate of Maintenance from 7s. 7d. to 8s. 9d. a Week for each Patient. This has not been caused by any increase in the expenditure of the Establishment, but by the recent alteration of the law, which substitutes one source of payment for another. Heretofore the Visiting Justices were authorized, by the 33rd sec. of the 9 Geo. 4, cap. 40, to order all such repairs and other expenses as might be necessary for the Asylum, to be paid for out of the County Rate; but the Act of the 9 Vict. cap. 126, sec. 26, now directs that repairs only

shall be paid for out of that fund, and sec. 40 directs that a weekly sum to be paid for each Patient shall be fixed, of such amount as shall be sufficient to defray the whole expense of the lodging, maintenance and care, medicine and clothing, and other expenses requisite for each person. The sums therefore that have been hitherto paid out of the County Rate for articles under the head of "Other Expenses," such as Furniture, Bedding, Printing, Ironmongery, Earthenware, &c., amounting upon an average of the last three years to about 625*l.* a quarter, are now necessarily added to the Weekly Rate to be paid by Parishes having Patients in the Asylum. This, with some small increase in the contract prices for the current quarter, required the addition that has been made of 1*s.* 2*d.* per week for each Patient.

On the 31st of last July, Dr. Nesbitt, the House Surgeon of the Female part of the Asylum, informed the Committee that he had been elected Medical Superintendent, and Mrs. Nesbitt, the Matron of the Northamptonshire Asylum, and that his services would be required on the first of this month. He accordingly left the Asylum on that day, and has been succeeded by Dr. John Hitchman, a gentleman experienced in the proper treatment of Lunatics, who was selected from among eighteen candidates, more than one of them of considerable reputation and talent.

During the three seasons previous to the last, the Visiting Justices sanctioned, under proper regulations, and within the walls of the Asylum, the delivery of Clinical Lectures on Insanity by the Visiting Physician, and they

were gratified at finding that their great utility was gratefully acknowledged by the Medical Profession of London. They regret therefore that during the present year circumstances should have arisen which have prevented the Students of the different Medical Schools from deriving the same advantage in the study of the disease from their attendance on these lectures, which they were enabled to do in former years. The Visiting Justices cannot refrain from expressing their earnest hope that the Medical Officers will be prepared to co-operate in the renewal of these most desirable sources of information at the earliest convenient period of the ensuing year.

The Visiting Justices take this opportunity of placing before the Court an extract from the Matron's Diary, in which the Commissioners in Lunacy have recorded their opinion of the state of the Asylum. It is dated the 29th of July, 1845.

“ We have spent yesterday and to-day in going over and inspecting the whole of this very extensive Establishment, and have seen all, and have conversed with most of the Patients now confined in it.

“ It is beyond our province to insert upon the records any formal or special notes suggested by our visit, but we think it right to state that we found all the Galleries, Dormitories, Passages, and Airing Courts in good order and very clean; and, with some at present unavoidable exceptions consequent upon the crowded state of the Building, well ventilated and free from any offensive smell.

“ The patients were, in general, quiet and comfortable, and

expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment. None of them were in any mechanical restraint, and two of them only were placed in seclusion.

“ The food was of excellent quality, and the allowance appeared to be abundant.

“ Having regard to the chronic and probable incurable character of the malady in a very large proportion of the cases, the number of the Patients who are regularly employed is unusually great, being somewhat more than one-half of the whole.

“ We have pleasure in adding that the condition of the House, in reference to the health of the Patients, is remarkably good, and that it reflects much credit upon the vigilance and activity of the Medical Officers and the Matron.

(Signed) “ T. WATERFIELD, M.D.

“ BISSET HAWKINS,

“ J. W. MYLNE,

“ *Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy.*”

The Visiting Justices beg to add, in reference to that part of the extract which speaks of the employment of the Patients, that the attention of the Medical Officers has been called particularly to this subject, and that they believe, from the inquiries that have been instituted as to the practicability and utility of several kinds of occupation, that by means of proper teachers many feeble intellects may be usefully and beneficially employed.

The Visiting Justices have annexed Dr. Conolly's Seventh Annual Report, which he presented to them on this day.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS TULK,

Chairman.

October 9th, 1845.

A RETURN of all Insane Persons, Lunatics, and Idiots maintained by the several Parishes in the County of Middlesex in the years from 1831 to 1844, according to the Returns annually made by them to the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, pursuant to the Statute 9 Geo. 4th. cap. 40, and the 5th & 6th Vic. cap. 57.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1831	323	516	839
1832	339	524	863
1833	329	505	834
1834	357	555	912
1835	388	567	955
1836	352	579	931*
1837	340	560	900
1838	342	543	885
1839	330	564	894
1840	383	622	1005
1841	402	644	1046
1842	479	722	1201†
1843	519	783	1302
1844	630	948	1578
1845	—	—	—‡

These Returns are exclusive of the Lunatic Vagrants whose Settlements cannot be ascertained, and who are maintained at the expense of the County. They amounted on September 30th, 1845, to 72 Males and 76 Females.—Total 148.

A RETURN of the Number of Patients' Beds in the Hanwell Asylum.

Male Side 424
Female Side 574

998

RETURN of the Number of Lunatics requiring accommodation.

MALES.

Parish Patients 630
County Patients 72

FEMALES.

Parish Patients 948
County Patients 76

1726

Total number of Beds 998
Additional accommodation required.... 728

1726

* By the Returns laid before the House of Commons, 12th July, 1837, it appears that the total number of Lunatics in the County of Middlesex in 1835 was 941, and of Idiots 318, making a total of 1259; but in that Return Idiots *not dangerous* as well as dangerous are included.

† In the Returns made under the 5th & 6th Vic. cap. 57, which passed in July, 1842, Idiots not dangerous as well as dangerous are included, but the previous Returns made under the 9th Geo. 4, cap. 40, included dangerous Idiots only.

‡ The Returns, by the Act of 9th Vic. cap. 126, are not required now to be made until January in each year. The account of accommodation required is therefore taken from the Returns made in 1844.

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, AND DEAD.

Since the Asylum opened.				During year ending Sept. 30, 1845			
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted since 16th May, 1831	1399	1425	2824	In Asylum on 30th Sept. 1844	419	569	988
				Admitted	56	50	106
				Re-admitted . . .	2	5	7
					477	624	1101
				Males. Females.			
Cured	339	337		15	23		
Discharged relieved	79	56		6	5		
Died	563	465		38	29		
	981	858	1839		59	57	116
Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1845 }	418	567	985		418	567	985
				Daily average Number of Patients in Asylum 983			

PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, AND DEAD.

During Quarter ending 30th September, 1845.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum on 30th June, 1845.	419	566	985
Admitted since	10	13	23
Re-admitted ..do.....do.....do.....		1	1
	429	580	1,009
	Males. Females.		
Cured	5	9	
Discharged Relieved	2	1	
Died	4	3	
	11	13	24
Remaining in the Asylum on 30th Sept., 1845 ..	418	567	985
Daily Average Number of Patients			984

J. MORRISON, *Accountant.*

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A RETURN of the Admissions, Re-admissions, and Discharges of Patients in the Hanwell Asylum, from its opening, 16th May, 1831, to 30th September, 1845.

ADMISSIONS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Apparent Total.
Once	1241	1309	2550	2550
Twice	50	46	96	192
Thrice	11	5	16	48
Four times	5	1	6	24
Five times	1	1	2	10
	1308	1362	2670	2824

DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Apparent Total.
CURED:—				
Once	240	259	499	499
Twice	13	15	28	56
Thrice	4	4	8	24
Once and relieved once	1	1	2	4
„ „ dead	12	10	22	44
„ „ remaining.....	15	17	32	64
„ „ relieved twice	1		1	3
„ „ once and dead		1	1	3
„ „ „ „ remaining ..	1		1	3
Twice „ dead	1		1	3
„ „ remaining.....	4		4	12
Thrice „ dead	1		1	4
„ „ remaining.....	2	1	3	12
Four times	2		2	8
„ „ and relieved once	1		1	5
„ „ remaining.....		1	1	5
RELIEVED				
Once	64	51	115	115
Twice	1		1	2
Once and dead	2		2	4
„ „ remaining.....	6	3	9	18
DIED	547	454	1001	1001
REMAINING.....	390	545	935	935
	1308	1362	2670	2824

Number of Admissions including the Re-admissions ..	2824
Ditto Patients admitted	2670

Difference	154
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HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

EMPLOYMENT,

30th Sept. 1845.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Garden and Agriculture	75	Garden	—
Helpers in the Wards	40	Laundry	69
Tailors	12	Kitchen and Dairy	18
Shoemakers	9	Helpers in the Wards	49
Upholstery Room	39	Repicking Coir	—
Bricklayers	—	Needlework	178
Painters	2	Knitting	—
Carpenters	5		
Tinman	1		
Store Room, Kitchen, Bakehouse, and Brewhouse	6		
Printing Office	4		
Excavators	16		
Engine House, Boilers, Smiths' Shop, and Gas Works,	4		
Foul Linen Wash-house	4		
Coal Porters	2		
Employed	219	Employed	314
Unemployed	187	Unemployed	229
Sick	12	Sick	24
Total in Asylum	418	Total in Asylum	567

Males 418
Females 567

985

J. MORRISON, Accountant.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM. THE ESTABLISHMENT.

30th of September 1845.

OFFICERS.

	Per Ann.
1* Physician.....	£315 0
1* Chaplain	200 0
1 Resident Surgeon, Males.....	200 0
1 Ditto Females	150 0
1* Clerk to Visiting Justices	100 0
1 Storekeeper.....	125 0
1* Accountant	250 0
2* Assistant Clerks.....£70 and £40	110 0
1† Engineer	160 0
1 Matron.....	200 0
1 Assistant ditto	40 0
1 Housekeeper	50 0
1 Superintendent of Bazaar	25 0
1 Ditto Storeroom.....	25 0
1 Ditto Laundry.....	20 0
<hr/> 16	<hr/> £1,970 0

SERVANTS.

	MALES.	Per Ann.
1 Attendant	£40 0	£40 0
5 Ditto	35 0 each	175 0
1 Ditto	34 0	34 0
3 Ditto	33 0 each	99 0
2 Ditto	32 0 each	64 0
7 Ditto	26 0 each	182 0
7 Ditto	25 0 each	175 0
2* Tailors	{ 1 5 } per week	114 8
2* Shoemakers	{ 1 5 } ditto	111 16
1* Brewer	1 4 ditto	62 8
1† Gardener	1 4 ditto	62 8
1* Cow and Pigman	1 1 ditto	54 12
1 Assistant to ditto	0 3 ditto	7 16
1* Carter	0 14 ditto	36 8
2* Farm and Garden Labourers	0 15 ditto each	78 0
1* Porter at Lodge.....	1 1 ditto	54 12
1 House Porter	30 0 per annum	30 0
1* House Labourer.....	0 18 per week	46 16
<hr/> 40		<hr/> £1,428 4

FEMALES.

	Per Ann.
1 Head Attendant	£21 0 per annum
2 Attendants	20 0 ditto, each
2 Ditto	19 0 ditto.....
2 Ditto	17 0 ditto.....
3 Ditto	16 0 ditto
11 Ditto	15 0 ditto
13 Ditto	14 0 ditto
1 House-maid.....	17 10 ditto
1 Ditto	11 10 ditto
1 Ditto	10 10 ditto
1 Laundry-maid.....	19 0 ditto
1 Ditto	16 0 ditto
1 Ditto	15 0 ditto
3 Ditto	14 0 per annum each.....
2 Ditto .. Foul Linen	{ 15 0 } ditto
	{ 14 0 }
1 Cook	20 0 ditto
1 Bakeress	18 0 ditto
1 Scullery-maid	16 0 ditto
1 Kitchen-maid	16 0 ditto
1 Ditto	12 0 ditto
1 Dairy-maid	13 0 ditto
<hr/> 51 Females	<hr/> 783 10
40 Males	1,428 4
<hr/> 91 Servants	<hr/> 2,211 14
16 Officers	1,970 0
<hr/> 107 Total.	<hr/> £4,181 14

* Neither boarded nor lodged.

+ Lodged only.

J. MORRISON, Accountant.

A RETURN of *Clothing, &c. manufactured or made up by the Patients &c., of the Hanwell Asylum, from the 1st October, 1844, to the 30th September, 1845.*

Aprons	734
Stocks	12
Bedgowns	84
Braces	607
Boots and shoes, leather	100
Ditto ditto cloth	1689
Coats	402
Caps, womens	1986
Ditto mens	1022
Flannel jackets	164
Flannel drawers	127
Nightcaps	291
Petticoats	445
Shawls	46
Shifts.....	1558
Shirts.....	1302
Trousers	677
Waistcoats.....	203
Womens' gowns	924
Pillow cases	659
Sheets	628
Table cloths	52
Towels	77
Shrouds and caps	44
Mattrasses, coir.....	145
Bolsters, coir	163
Strong rugs, inlaid with blanket ..	175
Ticking and other frocks	281
Stays, Harden	99
Handkerchiefs	1858

The fancy work made and sold in the Bazaar is not included in the above statement.

The whole of the repairs of the clothing, &c. is done by the patients, with the exception of the repairs of the leather shoes. The washing of the establishment, consisting, on the 30th of September, 1845, of 1080 persons, is also performed by the patients, with the superintendence and assistance of 9 laundresses; and the whole of the cooking, baking, and dairy department, with the superintendence of the housekeeper and assistance of five servants.

From 90 to 100 patients are constantly employed on the farm and gardens.

Edward Clift, Storekeeper.

*A Return of Clothing, delivered out from 1st October, 1844,
to 30th September, 1845 :—*

	Males.	Females.
Aprons.....	55	661
Bed Gowns .....	..	71
Black Velvet Stocks	12	..
Bonnets .....	..	288
Braces.....(Pairs)	798	..
Boots..... „ „	{ Leather .. 155 { Cloth.... 862	136
		664
Coats	391	..
Day Caps.....	..	1467
Flannel Waistcoats	84	81
Flannel Drawers ....(Pairs).....	102	8
Gloves	71	3
Handkerchiefs.....	865	876
Hats.....	287	1
Mens' Caps	1043	..
Night Caps	56	166
Petticoats.....	..	394
Shawls .....	..	67
Shifts .....	..	1081
Shirts	1139	..
Shoes .....(Pairs) {	Leather 204 Cloth . 1	460
		487
Stays .....	..	290
Stockings	911	831
Trousers..... „	650	..
Waistcoats	189	..
Womens' Gowns .....	..	1023
Frocks	208	126

E. CLIFT, *Storekeeper.*

*A Return of the Clothing in Store on October 1st, 1844, and on
October 1st, 1845.*

October 1st, 1844.						October 1st, 1845.							
		s.	d.	£	s.	d.			s.	d.	£	s.	d.
594	Aprons.....	0	10	24	15	0	612	Aprons.....	0	10	25	10	0
—	Bed Gowns.....	2	0	0	0	0	13	Bed Gowns.....	2	6	1	6	0
7	{ Pairs, Men's Lea- ther Boots }	6	3	2	3	9	16	{ Pairs Men's Lea- ther Boots }	6	3	5	0	0
6	„ Ditto Shoes	4	3	1	5	6	22	„ Ditto, Shoes	4	3	4	13	6
16	„ Ditto Cloth Boots	4	11	3	9	4	46	„ Ditto, Cloth Boots	4	4	9	19	4
8	{ Women's Lea- ther Boots .. }	3	11	1	11	4	18	{ Women's Lea- ther Boots .. }	3	11	3	10	6
61	„ Ditto Shoes	2	10	8	12	10	37	„ Ditto, Shoes	2	10	5	4	10
56	„ Ditto Cloth Boots	3	5	9	18	4	61	„ Ditto, Cloth Boots	3	5	10	8	5
4	„ Ditto Ditto Shoes	1	8	0	6	8	—	„ Ditto, Ditto Shoes	1	8	0	0	0
—	Coats	6	6	0	0	0	11	Coats	6	6	3	11	6
—	Day Caps	0	6	0	0	0	519	Day Caps	0	6	22	19	6
13	Flannel Waistcoats .	1	6	0	19	6	6	Flannel Waistcoats..	1	6	0	9	0
—	Prs. Flannel Drawers	2	6	0	0	0	6	Prs. Flannel Drawers	2	6	0	15	0
—	5 „ Gloves	0	8	0	3	4	27	„ Gloves.....	0	8	0	18	0
127	Handkerchiefs	0	4	2	2	4	243	Handkerchiefs	0	4	4	1	0
4	Hats	3	3	0	13	0	4	Hats.....	3	0	0	12	0
6	Hoods	0	7½	0	3	9	6	Hoods	0	7½	0	3	0
—	Men's Frocks	1	7	0	0	0	35	Men's Frocks	1	7	2	15	5
—	Night Caps.....	0	2	0	0	0	107	Night Caps.....	0	2	0	17	10
—	Pairs of Pattens....	0	8	0	0	0	40	Pair of Pattens	0	8	1	6	8
30	Petticoats	4	0	6	0	0	81	Petticoats	4	0	16	4	0
94	Shifts	3	6	11	9	0	571	Shifts	3	0	85	13	0
180	Shirts	4	0	36	0	0	343	Shirts	3	6	60	0	6
51	Pairs, Stays, (Jean)	1	2½	3	1	7½	37	Pairs, Stay, (Jean)..	1	2½	2	4	8½
14	„ Ditto, (Harden)	0	4	0	4	8	98	„ Ditto, (Harden)	0	4	1	12	8
75	„ Stockings	1	0	3	15	0	135	„ Stockings	1	0	6	15	0
15	„ Trousers.....	6	0	4	10	0	45	„ Trousers	6	0	13	10	0
—	Waistcoats	3	0	0	0	0	14	Waistcoats	3	0	2	2	0
—	Men's Capes	3	0	0	0	0	38	Men's Capes	3	0	5	14	0
22	Yards, Black Velvet	0	7	0	12	10	15	Yards, Velvet	0	7	0	8	9
255½	„ Calico	0	4	4	5	2	271½	„ Calico	0	4	4	10	6
152¼	„ Check ..Linen	0	8¼	5	4	8	395	„ Check Linen..	0	8¼	13	1	6¾
—	„ Flannel	0	8¼	0	0	0	94	„ Flannel	0	8¼	3	4	7½
—	„ Irish Linen ..	0	9	0	0	0	26	„ Irish Linen ..	0	9	0	19	6
26	„ Lawn.....	0	7	0	15	2	19½	„ Lawn.....	0	7	0	11	4½
102	lbs. Leather	1	3	6	7	6	110	lbs. Leather	1	3	6	17	6
142½	Yards, Linsey	2	8	19	0	0	192	Yards, Linsey.....	2	8	25	12	0
—	„ Shoe Cloth ..	1	2	0	0	0	40	„ Shoe Cloth ..	1	2	2	6	8
514	„ Printed Cotton	0	4	8	11	4	447	„ Printed Cotton	0	4	7	9	0
—	„ Merino	2	6	0	0	0	196	„ Merino	2	0	19	12	0
—	„ Shirting.....	0	11¾	0	0	0	180	„ Shirting.....	0	11¾	8	16	3
—	„ Striped Linen	0	6½	0	0	0	121	„ Striped Linen	0	6½	3	5	6¼
—	„ Fustian	1	10	0	0	0	134½	„ Fustian	1	10	12	6	7
93	{ Men's Broad Cloth..... }	3	9	17	8	9	—	{ Men's Broad Cloth }	3	9	0	0	0
£185 10 8½						£406 19 11							

Amount for Clothing purchased 1844.....£1,937 1 9
 „ „ „ 1845..... 1,846 13 1

Males. Females. Total.

Average Number of Patients 1844 .. 415 .. 569 .. 984
 „ „ „ 1845 .. 417 .. 566 .. 983

E. CLIFT, STOREKEEPER.

EDWARD CLIFT,
Storekeeper.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dr.			Cr.		
QUARTERLY ACCOUNT from 1st July to 30th September, 1845.					
1845.			1845.		
June. 30.	To Balance of Cash at this date	£ 1,959 12 6	Sept. 30.	By cash paid sundry Tradesmen's Bills and other Disbursements to this date.....	£ 5,451 7 0
Sept. 30.	To Cash received from Parishes	£4,631 6 5		Balance—At Messrs. Twining's	£1,628 1 5
	To ditto from County Treasurer for Lunatic Vagrants.....	727 11 1		In hand	239 1 7
		5,358 17 6			1,867 3 0
		£7,318 10 0			£7,318 10 0
1845.			1845.		
Sept. 30.	To Balance of Cash this day	£ 1,867 3 0	Sept. 30.	By Amount of Tradesmen's Bills, &c. due at this date	£ 4,122 1 2
	To amount due from Parishes	£3,917 19 4		Surplus.....	2,425 5 11
	To ditto from County Treasurer for Lunatic Vagrants	762 4 9			£6,547 7 1
		4,680 4 1			
		£6,547 7 1			

(Errors excepted.)

Hanwell, October 16th, 1845.

J. MORRISON, Accountant.

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM, INCOME A

I N C O M E.

DATE.	HEADS OF INCOME.	QUARTERS ENDING.				Total.	TOTAL
		1844	1845				
		31st Dec.	31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.		
1845. Sept. 30.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
	To Balance from 30th September, 1844.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2718
	<i>From Parishes in Middlesex.</i>						
	To Cash Received	4167 5 2	4045 9 9	3912 15 9	516 19 4	12642 10 0	
	Ditto due.....	4 3 5	11 11 10	161 11 7	3576 12 6	3753 19 4	
		4171 8 7	4057 1 7	4074 7 4	4093 11 10	16396 9 4	
	<i>From Parishes in other Counties.</i>						
	To Cash Received	95 16 6	67 2 7	52 2 9	.....	215 1 10	
	Ditto due	2 0 0	10 11 5	44 5 4	103 15 3	160 12 0	
		97 16 6	77 14 0	96 8 1	103 15 3	375 13 10	
	<i>From County Treasurer</i>						
	To Cash Received	674 17 8	696 19 3	717 6 7	.....	2089 3 6	
	Ditto due .....	.....	.....	6 16 6	752 17 3	759 13 9	
		674 17 8	696 19 3	724 3 1	752 17 3	2848 17 3	
	<i>For Funerals.</i>						
	To Cash Received	7 13 0	12 15 0	17 17 0	.....	38 5 0	
	Ditto due .....	.....	.....	.....	5 19 0	5 19 0	
		7 13 0	12 15 0	17 17 0	5 19 0	44 4 0	
	Total Income... ..	4951 15 9	4844 9 10	4912 15 6	4956 3 4	19665 4 5	19665

£22383

16th October, 1845.

(Errors Excepted.)

J. MORRISON, Accountant.

PENDITURE from 1st October, 1844, to 30th September, 1845.

EXPENDITURE.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	QUARTERS ENDING.				Total.	General Heads of Expenditure
	1844	1845				
	31st Dec.	31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.		
<i>Provisions.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
By Meat.....	838 4 4	841 19 9	891 6 1	959 15 6	3531 5 8	10995 8 0
Flour	509 4 6	483 0 0	536 18 0	518 15 0	2047 17 6	
Oatmeal and Peas	21 6 9	21 6 9	25 12 6	23 12 6	91 18 6	
Groceries	360 12 9	349 9 4	300 19 0	336 0 7	1347 1 8	
Tobacco and Snuff	69 15 5	69 17 2	67 19 5	70 17 5	278 9 5	
Cheesemongery	246 2 4	228 2 7	218 19 8	238 16 9	932 1 4	
Malt and Hops.....	401 5 6	349 6 0	400 11 7	402 15 4	1553 18 5	
Potatoes	71 11 8	145 10 7	113 14 3	39 4 3	370 0 9	
Milk .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash on account of Farm	243 0 5	266 15 8	171 4 5	161 14 3	842 14 9	
	2761 3 8	2755 7 10	2727 4 11	2751 11 7	10995 8 0	
<i>House Expenses.</i>						
By Coats.....	351 0 0	301 0 0	401 0 0	666 1 0	1719 1 0	2520 12 5
Soap, Starch, Soda, &c.	93 0 10	134 16 6	104 0 8	98 1 4	429 19 4	
Candles and Oil	16 12 11	16 6 7	12 5 9	5 18 6	51 3 9	
Straw for Bedding	33 0 0	37 10 0	42 0 0	34 0 0	146 10 0	
Postage, Stationery, & Receipt Stamps	34 5 7	27 18 4	30 3 5	37 0 2	129 7 6	
Freight and Carriage ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retaking Patients	1 8 6	0 4 0	1 4 0	1 3 0	3 19 6	
Coffins, &c.....	6 1 6	10 5 10	18 17 0	5 7 0	40 11 4	
	535 9 4	528 1 3	609 10 10	847 11 0	2520 12 5	
<i>Medicine.</i>						
By Drugs & Instruments	43 17 9	39 0 0	56 14 4	60 9 4	200 1 5	579 14 7
Wine and Spirits	43 5 0	52 16 0	55 10 0	54 5 6	205 16 6	
Porter.....	27 6 6	28 4 6	29 15 0	44 10 6	129 16 6	
Fish, Poultry, Oranges, &c.	10 16 0	14 6 6	16 14 11	2 2 9	44 0 2	
	125 5 3	134 7 0	158 14 3	161 8 1	579 14 7	
<i>Clothing.</i>						
By Clothing	490 3 3	471 14 11	425 3 10	459 11 1	1846 13 1	1846 13 1
<i>Incidentals.</i>						
By Incidentals.....	46 13 11	48 4 2	36 2 4	34 14 1	165 14 6	
<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>						
By Salaries of Officers ..	510 16 6	460 0 0	472 7 0	491 5 0	1934 8 6	
Wages of Servants	470 10 4	472 2 8	484 19 0	487 17 11	1915 9 11	
	981 6 10	932 2 8	957 6 0	979 2 11	3849 18 5	
Total Expenditure	4940 2 3	4869 17 10	4914 2 2	5233 18 9	19958 1 0	
					Balance..	
						22383 6 11
<i>Average Weekly Expenditure for each Patient.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Provisions	0 4 3 ⁸ / ₈	0 4 4 ¹ / ₄	0 4 3 ¹ / ₈	0 4 3 ¹ / ₈	0 4 3 ¹ / ₈	
House Expenses	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 11 ⁸ / ₈	0 1 3 ² / ₂	0 0 11 ³ / ₄	
Clothing	0 0 9 ³ / ₈	0 0 9	0 0 8	0 0 8 ¹ / ₂	0 0 8 ⁵ / ₈	
Salaries and Wages	0 1 6 ¹ / ₂	0 1 5 ⁵ / ₈	0 1 5 ⁷ / ₈	0 1 6 ¹ / ₂	0 1 6	
Medicine & Incidentals	0 0 3 ¹ / ₈	0 0 3 ⁸ / ₈	0 0 3 ⁸ / ₈	0 0 3 ⁵ / ₈	0 0 3 ¹ / ₂	
Total.....	0 7 7 ⁷ / ₈	0 7 8 ¹ / ₄	0 7 8	0 8 1	0 7 9 ³ / ₈	
Weekly Rate for the Quarters and Year....	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 7 7	

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dr.		Cr.	
The ACCOUNT CURRENT for the Year ending 30th September, 1845.			
1845.		1845.	
October 1.	To balance of Cash at this date	Sept. 30.	By Cash paid sundry Tradesmen, Officers, and Servants from 1st of October, 1844, to this day
1845.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Sept. 30.	To Cash received from Parish		By Balance this day as per Cash Book
	16,679 17 9		19,545 5 8
	To ditto from County Treasurer for Lunatic Vagrants		
	2,793 15 4		
	<u>19,473 13 1</u>		
	£21,412 8 8		£21,412 8 8

The Accounts were Audited according to the Act by us,

16th October 1845.

JOHN GARFORD.
THOMAS BECKETT.
WILLIAM EVANS.

THE HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM. DIETARY.

Males.

BREAKFAST.

Milk thickened with Oatmeal and Flour 1 pint; Bread 6 ounces.

DINNER.

Sunday	{ Meat 5 ounces, cooked.
Tuesday	{ Yeast Dumpling 4 ounces.
Wednesday	{ Beer half-a-pint.
Friday	{ Vegetables.
	{ 1 pint soup.
Monday	{ Bread 6 ounces.
	{ Beer half-a-pint.
	{ Irish Stew 12 ounces.
Thursday	{ Bread 6 ounces.
	{ Beer half-a-pint.
	{ Meat Pie Crust 12 ounces.
Saturday	{ Meat 1½ ounce.
	{ Beer half-a-pint.

SUPPER.

Bread 6 ounces; Cheese 2 ounces; Beer half-a-pint,

EXTRAS TO WORKMEN.

Out-door Workers to be allowed half-a-pint of Beer at 11 o'clock, A.M. and at 4 P.M. daily, and 1 ounce of Tea and 4 ounces of Sugar per week.

Females.

BREAKFAST.

Bread 5 ounces; Butter half-an-ounce; Sugar 4 ounces per week;
Tea 1 pint.

DINNER.

Sunday	{ Meat 5 ounces cooked.
Tuesday	{ Yeast Dumpling 4 ounces.
Wednesday	{ Beer half-a-pint.
Friday	{ Vegetables.
	{ 1 pint Soup.
Monday	{ Bread 6 ounces
	{ Beer half-a-pint.
	{ Irish Stew 12 ounces.
Thursday	{ Bread 5 ounces.
	{ Beer half-a-pint.
	{ Meat Pie Crust 12 ounces.
Saturday	{ Meat 1½ ounce
	{ Beer half-a-pint.

SUPPER.

Milk thickened with Oatmeal and Flour 1 pint; Bread 5 ounces.

EXTRAS TO LAUNDRY WOMEN, &c.

Laundry Women to be allowed half-a-pint of Beer at 4 P.M. and together with Helpers, &c. 1 ounce of Tea and 4 ounces of Sugar per week, in lieu of the ordinary Supper.

CONTRACT PRICES of the Principal Articles of Consumption in the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, for the Quarter of the Year ending 30th September, 1845.—The Articles are delivered at the Asylum free of Carriage.

	£	s.	d.
Ox Beef	0	8	2
Prime Wether Mutton, the whole Carcase (without heads, shanks or inside suet) ..	0	8	2
Beef and Mutton Suet (in equal proportions)	0	8	2
Flour	1	17	0
Malt	2	19	0
Oatmeal	0	14	0
Cheese	2	14	0
Butter	3	19	0
Sugar (Raw)	3	1	0
Sugar (Lump)	4	0	0

CHAS. WRIGHT, Clerk to the Visiting Justices.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.



A List of all Sums for Payment of which Orders have been made on the County Treasurer, under the authority of the 33rd Section of the 9th Geo. 4th, cap. 40, and the 1st Section of 9th Vic. cap. 126, from the 1st of July, to the 30th of September, 1845.

	£	s.	d.
James Harris, Superintending Repairs to 30th June last	13	15	0
Ditto.....Ditto to 30th September last	13	15	0
James Morrison, Advances to Workmen....	32	0	6
Charles Roope, Bedding, House Linen, Coir, &c.	148	8	6
Farmer and Gorbell, Ironmongery and Iron..	41	1	5
E. Beck, York Paving, Mastic, &c.....	42	0	4
E. Suter, Stationery, &c.	4	1	8
Walkling and Co., Earthenware	12	18	10
J. Faulkner, Ironmongery	7	7	2
Chater & Co., Window Glass, Lead, &c,	18	13	8
J. Montgomery, Timber,	35	6	9
T. Adams, Wirework,	2	5	6
G. Simpson, Cutlery, &c.	7	2	10
Norbury & Co., Periodicals, &c.....	8	18	7
J. H. Tillyer, Painting Materials, &c.	8	0	2
J. Morgan, Turnery, &c.	2	2	6
T. M. Bowden, Baskets.....	3	11	8
G. Hayes, Brass Cocks, &c.	10	16	9
G. Reynell, Advertizements.....	12	3	5
Bailey, Pegg, & Co., Iron Pipes.....	3	17	11
C. F. Seyfang, Printing.....	15	1	6

	£	s.	d.
G. Chad, Carrier	9	19	10
G. Stacey, Iron Castings.....	7	4	7
T. Gurney, Brooms, Brushes, Paint, &c.....	37	7	1
Pontifex & Co., Copper Vessel.....	8	14	0
J. Casswell, Bottles	2	1	11
T. Wilkinson, Mowing Machine.....	7	19	0
Waugh & Son, Cocoa Matting, &c.....	10	16	10
H. Wix, Religious Books.....	4	13	9
C. Mackintosh, & Co., Air Beds.....	15	8	0
W. & S. Wright, Paving Tiles.....	3	4	0
John Vincent, Rates & Taxes.....	8	18	6
James Morrison, Advances to Workmen....	427	9	5

CHARLES WRIGHT,

Clerk to the Visiting Justices.

QUEEN ADELAIDE FUND.

General Statement of the Accounts of the Charity, from its Establishment, 24th June, 1835, to 30th September, 1845.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1844.				1844.		
Sept. 30. To amount of sundry subscriptions from the establishment of the Fund to this date	4,624	0	6	Sept. 30. By sundry purchases of Stock from the establishment of the Fund to this date, amounting to 4,400 <i>l.</i> consols	4,017	6 3
To ditto of Dividends on amounts of Stock invested to same date	774	17	6	By relief afforded to sundry Patients during the same period	845	7 11
1845.				By sundry payments for Printing and other Expenses	153	17 7
Sept. 30. To ditto of Subscriptions from 1st October, 1844, to this date	26	17	0	1845.		
To ditto of Dividend on 4,400 <i>l.</i> consols	64	1	6	Sept. 30. By Relief afforded to sundry Patients from 1st October 1844, to this date	88	5 11
5th January (less Income Tax)	64	1	6	By Balance at the Bankers	445	15 2
To ditto, ditto, on ditto, 5th July, (ditto)				By ditto in Treasurer's hands	3	5 2
					5,553	18 0

N.B.—The Stock, amounting to 4,400*l.* Three Per Cent. Consols, is invested in the Names of—
The late James Clitherow, Esq.
The late very Rev. Robert Hodgson, Dean of Carlisle.
Edmund Halswell, Esq.
(Magistrates of the County of Middlesex.)

(Examined)

JOHN GARFORD,
WILLIAM EVANS,

Treasurer.

16th October, 1845.

THE
SEVENTH REPORT
OF
THE PHYSICIAN,

October 1st, 1845.

THE general state of the Asylum during the past year has been such as not to call for especial mention in the Annual Report which its Rules require me to make to the Visiting Justices. The same general freedom from epidemic diseases, the same absence of severe or frequent cases of sickness, and the steady maintenance of a system of management by which the patients are protected from every form of severity, have prevailed during the year ; and with all the good effects already noticed in former Reports. The mortality has not exceeded that of former years ; and in a majority of the cases the deaths have been, as usual, occasioned by General Paralysis, by Pulmonary Consumption, and Debility. The number of feeble, paralytic, and hopeless cases brought to the Asylum has been considerable ; and of these some of the subjects have died soon after admission ; all being in a hopeless state of mental and bodily disease on their arrival, with one exception.

In twenty-four of the 113 cases admitted, Insanity was combined with General Paralysis; and four were cases of Congenital malady. In forty-four of the cases the disorder had already existed more than one year.

In the month of May a feeble and imbecile young man was admitted, who was subsequently attacked with Variola in a confluent form. He came to the Asylum on the 5th, became sick and ill on the 22d, the eruption appeared on the 23d, and he died on the 28th. The disease afterward appeared in a modified and extremely mild form in one of the patients who was in the Infirmary, where the first patient had been in the beginning of the attack. Every precaution was used from the time of the appearance of the eruption in the first patient to prevent its being communicated to others; but one of the patients belonging to another ward needlessly exposed himself to the infection, and caught the malady in a highly dangerous form; although he had previously had it by inoculation, and bore the marks of it. This patient was secluded from the rest for forty-two days; he recovered, and no other case occurred.

The Statistical Tables which I have the honour to lay before you contain such abundant and various information as to make any general commentary on the forms of disease admitted, the causes of the malady, or the chances of cure afforded, unnecessary. These Tables are compiled from the records kept of each case at the Asylum; and although every endeavour is made to obtain information that may be relied upon, I can never present such Tables to you without allusion to the extreme difficulty of avoiding errors. In several cases it is found that no dependence

whatever can be placed on the information sent with a Patient on admission ; and in others, no information can be obtained. These remarks especially apply to the Returns made of the duration, and the causes of the malady.

In addition to the Tables heretofore appended to the Report, it has seemed desirable to furnish one shewing the form of disease in the whole of the patients remaining in the Asylum, at the end of the year for which the Report is made, or on the 30th of September. Such a Table may be useful in relation to the important question now agitated, of the separation of the curable from the incurable Patients ; on which my own opinion, and that of the House Surgeons, has already been laid before the Visiting Justices, in Special Reports. Every opportunity afforded for the re-consideration of this question does but the more tend to confirm my impression that such separation, even to the extent to which it could alone be practicable, would bring no advantage to the curable, whilst to the incurable it would prove highly unfavourable.

The general health as well as comfort of the Patients seems to be improved by the greater facilities they now possess, in most of the wards, for preserving personal cleanliness ; in consequence of the formation of washing-rooms for them. They seem gladly to avail themselves of this desirable privilege ; unknown in the older arrangements of Asylums. On the Male side of the house, the diminution of the number of beds in the large dormitories has sensibly improved the ventilation of those apartments ; and it is to be regretted that the dormitories on the

Female side of the Asylum continue to be far more crowded than is desirable. The increased size of the areas in front of the windows of the basement dormitories is an improvement now in progress, and highly important.

During the cold weather, it is always found that the Patients who are paralysed and those who are epileptic, as well as the elderly and feeble, suffer much inconvenience; and that their malady seems to be aggravated by the low temperature of wards in which there are no open fire-places. They also suffer apparently in the cold days of the autumn and the spring, before and after the time when the whole Asylum is warmed by the steam apparatus. At such seasons, a greater number of open fire-places would give the advantage of warmth to many Patients who much require it.

As the attention of the Visiting Justices is at this time particularly directed to increasing the kinds of occupation for the Patients, particularly for those on the Male side of the Asylum, it is only necessary for me to say that if this can be accomplished, particularly as regards out-of-doors occupation, it will, I believe, contribute greatly to improving their health and to promoting their recovery. It has been found practicable during the recent excavation of the basement areas to employ no fewer than thirty-six Male Patients taken from the refractory wards. Some Patients require an occasional change of occupation; and the comfort of the Female Patients would be further increased if the work-rooms, separate from the wards, were more numerous.

By the establishment of a Printing Press occupation has lately been given to some of the Patients who are printers, from which they derive great satisfaction. Their work has been usefully applied to printing various forms employed in the Asylum; and some of the patients who are educated have had the gratification of reading their own compositions in print. It will probably be found practicable to teach the art of printing, and also other industrious occupations, to some among the many partly imbecile Patients who are young, and who have learned no occupation of any kind. At the Glasgow Asylum a Printing Press was established when they had no inmate who knew how to use it. By Dr. Hutcheson's perseverance, aided by the use of books, and the superintendence of intelligent attendants, the press was brought into activity without any regular printers.

The Library for the use of the Patients is productive of great pleasure to many of them. On the Male side a great many books are always in circulation, and they seem to be careful of them. Fewer of the women are fond of reading, but to some it is evidently agreeable and useful.

Of the Patients admitted during the year, several have come to the Asylum in restraints, which have of course always and immediately been removed. In no case has this removal been productive of any accident, or of any inconvenience or difficulty which the officers and attendants of a well-ordered Asylum should not be expected to meet, and to overcome. Thirteen of the cases admitted were reported Suicidal. The imposition of restraint in some of the cases alluded to appeared inexplicable; as

the subjects of them were remarkable for their tranquillity.

Two Female Patients among those who had been subjected to severe restraints before coming to the County Asylum, had become insane in the Puerperal state; and both began to recover almost as soon as admitted. One was an irritable patient, easily excited; the other a delicate and timid woman, easily alarmed. These were among the few cases received at an early stage of the malady; and both Patients left the Asylum within months after admission. (M. B. admitted December, 1844, and discharged March, 1845; and H. L. admitted February, 1845, and discharged March 28th.)

Without making further allusion to the subject of restraint, I shall on this occasion merely observe that the Sixth year, during which the great experiment of managing every kind of case without having recourse to it by day or by night, has been completed without the occurrence of any accident which restraint could have effectually prevented, and without the occurrence of any suicide; and that the non-restraint system appears to be becoming gradually adopted in the greater number of Asylums, public and private.

The office of Superintendent of the Northampton Asylum having lately become vacant, the recommendation of a Medical gentleman to fill it was referred by the Committee of that Asylum, through their Chairman, the late lamented Earl Spencer, to Dr. A. Sutherland, Dr. Hitch, and myself. Our unanimous recommendation of Dr. Nesbitt has led to the removal of a valuable Medical

Officer from Hanwell ; but it must be gratifying to the Visiting Justices to know that the experience supposed to have been gained by Dr. Nesbitt of the system so zealously promoted by them, was considered by the Northampton Committee as an important circumstance, in addition to his other claims to their patronage.

J. CONOLLY.

TABLE I.

Form of Disease in the Cases of the 113 Patients admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1845.

<i>Form of Disease.</i>	M.	F.	Total
MANIA	14	24	48
——— with General Paralysis	5	—	
———, <i>Suicidal</i>	3	2	
	22	26	
MELANCHOLIA	1	5	15
———, <i>Suicidal</i>	2	5	
——— with occasional violence	—	1	
——— with Hysteria	—	1	
	3	12	
INCOHERENCE	2	3	13
——— with General Paralysis	7	1	
	9	4	
IMBECILITY	6	5	25
——— with Epilepsy	3	1	
——— with General Paralysis	6	1	
———, Congenital	1	1	
———, Senile, <i>Suicidal</i>	—	1	
	16	9	
DEMENTIA	3	1	10
——— with Epilepsy	1	—	
——— with Epilepsy & Gen. Paralysis	1	—	
——— with General Paralysis	2	1	
———, Senile	—	1	
	7	3	
IDIOCY with Epilepsy	1	1	2
Total	58	55	113

TABLE II.

Combination of Disease in 8 Epileptic Cases, admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1845.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
With Imbecility	3	1	4
„ Dementia	2	—	2
„ Idiocy	1	1	2
Total . .	6	2	8

TABLE III.

Duration of the Disorder in the 113 Cases admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1845.

<i>Duration.</i>	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 month . .	4	3	7
„ 3 „ . .	10	14	24
„ 6 „ . .	6	3	9
„ 9 „ . .	2	2	4
„ 1 year . .	4	5	9
„ 2 „ . .	9	9	18
„ 3 „ . .	5	2	7
„ 4 „ . .	1	1	2
„ 5 „ . .	—	1	1
„ 7 „ . .	2	—	2
„ 8 „ . .	—	1	1
„ 10 „ . .	1	1	2
„ 18 „ . .	1	—	1
„ 22 „ . .	—	1	1
From Birth	2	2	4
Not ascertained	11	10	21
Total . .	58	55	113

MALES.		FEMALES.	
MORAL.		MORAL.	
Reverses	4	Domestic unhappiness	4
Grief	2	Disappointed Affections	3
Religious Excitement	2	Fright	3
Anxiety	1	Poverty	2
Disappointed Affections	1	Religious Excitement	2
Domestic Unhappiness	1	Reverses	1
Poverty	1		<u>15</u>
	<u>12</u>		
PHYSICAL.		PHYSICAL.	
Intemperance	10	Interruption of Uterine Functions	3
Epilepsy	4	Old Age	3
Paralysis	3	Congenital Defect	2
Congenital Defect	2	Nursing	2
Fever	2	Puerperal State	2
Exposure to cold	1	Apoplexy	1
Healing of an Ulcer in the Leg	1	Epilepsy	1
Injury of Head	1	Fever	1
	<u>24</u>	Hysteria	1
		Injury of Head	1
HEREDITARY.		Intemperance	1
Hereditary Disposition	3	Over-work	1
	<u>39</u>	Paralysis	1
Deduct repetitions from combined causes	4	Uterine Irritation	1
	<u>35</u>		<u>21</u>
Not ascertained	23		
	<u>58</u>		
		HEREDITARY.	
		Hereditary Disposition	2
			<u>38</u>
		Deduct repetitions from combined causes	4
			<u>34</u>
		Not ascertained	21
			<u>55</u>

TABLE V.

*Station or Occupation of the 113 Patients admitted during the
Year ending 30th September, 1845.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Labourers	7	Servants.	18
Tailors	7	Needleworkers	7
Carpenters	4	Dressmakers	4
Shoemakers	3	Laundresses	4
Blacksmiths	2	Charwomen	3
Pastrycooks	2	Carpenters' wives	2
Soldiers	2	Fruitsellers	2
Bedstead-maker	1	Labourers' wives	2
Bookseller	1	Governess	1
Brass-worker	1	Greengrocer's wife	1
Bricklayer	1	Jeweller's wife	1
Calenderer	1	Prostitute	1
Chair-maker	1	Teacher in a school	1
Cigar-maker	1	Incapable of any occupation	2
Clerk	1	Not ascertained	6
Coal-heaver	1		
Commercial Traveller	1		
Corn-dealer	1		
Cow-keeper	1		
Editor of a newspaper	1		
Engraver	1		
Feather-dyer	1		
Gardener	1		
Painter	1		
Paper-stainer	1		
Pianoforte Tuner	1		
Pipe-maker	1		
Postillion	1		
Printer	1		
Servant	1		
Waiter	1		
Watchmaker	1		
Weaver	1		
Incapable of any occupation	3		
Not ascertained	2		
Total		Total	

TABLE VI.

<i>Degree of Education of the 113 Patients admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1845.</i>			
	M.	F.	Total.
Well Educated ..	1	3	4
Can Read and } Write	43	25	68
Can Read	4	6	10
Cannot Read	7	8	15
Not ascertained ..	3	13	16
Total.....	58	55	113

TABLE VII.

<i>Proportion of the Married and Single, and Widows and Widowers of the 113 Patients admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1845.</i>			
	M.	F.	Total.
Single.....	28	29	57
Married	25	16	41
Widowers.	4	..	4
Widows .....	..	9	9
Not ascertained ..	1	1	2
Total.....	58	55	113

TABLE VIII.

<i>Religion of the 113 Patients admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1845.</i>			
	M.	F.	Total
Church of Eng- } land	30	25	55
Roman Catholics	9	7	16
Independents	3	2	5
Presbyterians....	2	1	3
Jews	2	..	2
Methodists	1	1	2
Baptist .....	..	1	1
Huntingdonian ..	1	..	1
Incapable of } learning any }	2	2	4
Not ascertained ..	8	16	24
Total.....	58	55	113

TABLES IX and X.

Age at the Time of the First Attack of Insanity, and of Admission into the Asylum, of the 113 Patients admitted during the Year ending 30th September, 1845.

AGE.	FIRST ATTACK.			ADMISSION.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
Congenital.....	2	2	4	..	..	..
From 10 to 15 Years	1	1	2	1	..	1
„ 15 to 20	4	5	9	2	6	8
„ 20 to 25	5	7	12	6	9	15
„ 25 to 30	4	2	6	6	4	10
„ 30 to 35	10	9	19	10	11	21
„ 35 to 40	9	7	16	13	8	21
„ 40 to 45	6	4	10	9	6	15
„ 45 to 50	3	3	6	3	6	9
„ 50 to 55	4	1	5	6	1	7
„ 55 to 60 .....	..	1	1	..	1	1
„ 60 to 65 .....	..	..	..	1	..	1
„ 65 to 70 .....	..	1	1	..	1	1
„ 70 to 75 .....	..	1	1	1	..	1
„ 75 to 80 .....	..	..	..	..	1	1
„ 80 to 85 .....	..	1	1	..	1	1
Not ascertained.....	10	10	20	..	..	..
Total.....	58	55	113	58	55	113

TABLE XI.

Causes of Disorder in the 38 Cases Discharged Cured during the Year ending 30th September, 1845.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
<i>Moral.</i>		<i>Moral.</i>	
Anxiety	2	Disappointed affections	2
Disappointed affections	1	Domestic unhappiness	2
Domestic unhappiness	1	Fright	2
Grief	1	Poverty	2
Religious excitement	1	Grief	1
		Religious excitement	1
	6		10
<i>Physical.</i>		<i>Physical.</i>	
Intemperance	4	Puerperal state	3
Injury of head	1	Epilepsy	1
		Interruption of uterine func- } tions	1
		Nursing	1
		Old age	1
		Over-work	1
	5		8
<i>Hereditary.</i>		<i>Hereditary.</i>	
Hereditary disposition	1	Hereditary disposition	2
	12		20
Deduct repetitions from com- } bined causes	1	Deduct repetitions from com- } bined causes	4
	11		16
Not ascertained	4	Not ascertained	7
Total	15	Total	23

TABLES XII. XIII. XIV. XV.

Form of the Disease,—Duration of the Disease,—Age,—and Length of Time under Treatment in the Asylum, in the Cases of the 38 Patients discharged Cured during the year ending 30th September, 1845.

TABLE XII.

Form of Disease.	M.	F.	Total.
Mania.....	8	10	
— with Epilepsy	1	..	
— Puerperal .....	..	2	
— Hysterical .....	..	1	
— Suicidal	1	3	
	10	16	26
Melancholia	1	3	
— Suicidal....	1	2	
	2	5	7
Imbecility	3	2	5
Total.....	15	23	38

TABLE XIII.

Duration of Disease.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 months	1	1	2
6 „ ..	4	4	8
9 „ ..	1	1	2
1 year ..	1	1	2
2 „ ..	2	4	6
3 „ ..	..	1	1
4 „ ..	..	4	4
5 „ ..	1	..	1
6 „ ..	..	1	1
7 „ ..	2	..	2
9 „ ..	1	1	2
12 „ ..	1	..	1
14 „ ..	..	1	1
17 „ ..	..	1	1
18 „ ..	1	..	1
Not ascertained .....	..	3	3
Total	15	23	38

TABLE XIV.

Age.	M.	F.	Total.
From 15 to 20 Years....	2	..	2
„ 20 to 25 „	1	4	5
„ 25 to 30 „	3	3	6
„ 30 to 35 „	3	2	5
„ 35 to 40 „	5	4	9
„ 40 to 45 „ ....	..	3	3
„ 45 to 50 „ ....	..	1	1
„ 50 to 55 „	1	2	3
„ 55 to 60 „ ....	..	2	2
„ 65 to 70 „ ....	..	1	1
„ 75 to 80 „ ....	..	1	1
Total	15	23	38

TABLE XV.

Time of Treatment.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 months.	5	4	9
6 „ ..	2	5	7
9 „ ..	1	3	4
1 year ..	3	1	4
2 „ ..	3	3	6
3 „ ..	1	3	4
4 „ ..	..	3	3
14 „ ..	..	1	1
Total	15	23	38

TABLES XVI. XVII. XVIII. and XIX.

Similar Tables in the Cases of the 67 Patients who have Died in the year ending
30th September, 1845.

TABLE XVI.

Form of Disease.	M.	F.	Total.
MANIA	3	11
— with Epilepsy.....	1	2	
— with General Paralysis	4	..	
— with Epilepsy & General Paralysis	1	..	
	6	5	
MELANCHOLIA	1	4
— <i>Suicidal</i>	2	1	
	2	2	
INCOHERENCE.....	4	9	25
— with Epilepsy.....	2	..	
— with General Paralysis.....	8	..	
— with Epilepsy & General Paralysis	1	1	
	15	10	
IMBECILITY.....	1	3	19
— with Epilepsy.....	4	2	
— with General Paralysis	4	1	
— with Epilepsy & General Paralysis	1	2	
—, Congenital.....	1	..	
	11	8	
DEMENTIA	2	6
— with Epilepsy	1	..	
— with General Paralysis .....	..	1
— with Epilepsy & General Paralysis	1	..	
—, Senile .....	..	1
	2	4	
IDIOCY	2	..	2
Total.....	38	29	67

TABLE XVII.

Duration.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 6 months	2	3	5
„ 1 year ..	3	3	6
„ 3 „ ..	6	4	10
„ 4 „ ..	3	3	6
„ 5 „ ..	3	..	3
„ 6 „ ..	..	1	1
„ 7 „ ..	2	1	3
„ 8 „ ..	3	1	4
„ 10 „ ..	1	2	3
„ 11 „ ..	2	1	3
„ 13 „ ..	1	2	3
„ 14 „ ..	..	1	1
„ 15 „ ..	..	1	1
„ 22 „ ..	3	1	4
„ 28 „ ..	..	1	1
„ 38 „ ..	..	1	1
From Birth	3	..	3
Not ascertained	6	3	9
Total.....	38	29	67

TABLE XIX.

Time of Treatment.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 month	2	4	6
„ 3 „ ..	4	..	4
„ 6 „ ..	3	2	5
„ 9 „ ..	..	3	3
„ 1 year ..	2	1	3
„ 2 „ ..	4	..	4
„ 3 „ ..	6	5	11
„ 4 „ ..	6	2	8
„ 5 „ ..	2	1	3
„ 6 „ ..	..	3	3
„ 7 „ ..	5	3	8
„ 9 „ ..	1	..	1
„ 10 „ ..	1	..	1
„ 11 „ ..	..	1	1
„ 13 „ ..	1	1	2
„ 14 „ ..	1	3	4
Total.....	38	29	67

TABLE XVIII.

Age.	M.	F.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years....	1	1	2
„ 20 to 25 „	3	2	5
„ 25 to 30 „	5	..	5
„ 30 to 35 „	5	5	10
„ 35 to 40 „	3	5	8
„ 40 to 45 „	4	3	7
„ 45 to 50 „	6	3	9
„ 50 to 55 „	6	1	7
„ 55 to 60 „	3	2	5
„ 60 to 65 „	2	..	2
„ 65 to 70 „ ....	..	1	1
„ 70 to 75 „ ....	..	2	2
„ 75 to 80 „ ....	..	2	2
„ 80 to 85 „ ....	..	1	1
„ 85 to 90 „ ....	..	1	1
Total	38	29	67

TABLE XX.

Length of time that the 1028 Patients who have Died from the opening of the Institution to the 30th September, 1845, had been under treatment in the Asylum.

Time of Treatment.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Not exceeding 1 Fortnight.	21	10	31
„ 1 Month.	38	17	55
„ 3 „	74	40	114
„ 6 „	67	47	114
„ 9 „	54	38	92
„ 1 Year.	33	16	49
„ 2 „	83	78	161
„ 3 „	53	52	105
„ 4 „	50	34	84
„ 5 „	26	24	50
„ 6 „	14	19	33
„ 7 „	16	23	39
„ 8 „	10	11	21
„ 9 „	8	17	25
„ 10 „	7	17	24
„ 11 „	1	6	7
„ 12 „	2	8	10
„ 13 „	4	3	7
„ 14 „	2	5	7
Total.....	563	465	1028

TABLE XXI.

Annual per Cent. of Cures and Deaths, from the Opening of the Institution, 16th May, 1831, to 30th September, 1845.

Years Ending 30th Sept.	Average Number of Patients.	Number of Cures.	Per Centage of Cures.	Number of Deaths.	Per Centage of Deaths.
1831 From 16 May }	168	10	15.73	6	9.44
1832	369	55	14.90	87	23.58
1833	519	61	11.75	86	16.57
1834	562	54	9.60	65	11.57
1835	572	28	4.89	63	11.01
1836	609	36	5.91	66	10.84
1837	609	29	4.76	48	7.88
1838	617	35	5.67	74	11.99
1839	798	73	9.14	92	11.53
1840	836	68	8.13	69	8.26
1841	883	50	5.66	83	9.39
1842	943	50	5.30	91	9.65
1843	970	54	5.56	68	7.01
1844	984	35	3.55	63	6.40
1845	983	38	3.86	67	6.81
		676 Total.	7.62 Mean.	1028 Total.	10.79 Mean.

TABLE XXII

*Causes of the 67 Deaths during the Year ending
30th September, 1845.*

	M.	F	Total.
Fever after Epilepsy	3	—	3
Exhaustion after Mania	—	1	1
Apoplexy	1	2	3
General Paralysis	14	2	16
Epilepsy	1	2	3
Disease of the Heart	1	—	1
Pulmonary Consumption	5	8	13
——— Apoplexy	—	1	1
Inflammation of the Lungs	2	1	3
Hydrothorax	1	—	1
Ulceration of the Bowels	—	1	1
Dysentery	1	—	1
Strangulated Hernia	1	—	1
General Dropsy	—	2	2
Variola	1	—	1
Strumous Abscess	1	—	1
Old Age	—	1	1
General Debility	1	4	5

Verdicts of Coroners' Inquests.

“ Natural Death”	—	2	2
“ ————— from Extravasation of Blood on the Brain”	1	1	2
“ Effusion of Serum into the Brain”	1	—	1
“ Disease of the Brain”	1	—	1
“ Disease of the Heart	2	—	2
“ Rupture of the Bladder”	—	1	1
Total	38	29	67

TABLE XXIII.

FORM of DISEASE in the Cases of the 985 Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 30th September, 1845.

FORM OF DISEASE.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
MANIA	89	126	263
— with Epilepsy	14	11	
— with Paralysis	—	1	
— with General Paralysis	10	1	
— with Epilepsy and Paralysis	—	1	
— with Hysteria	—	2	
—, Puerperal	—	2	
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	4	2	80
	117	146	
MELANCHOLIA	15	30	
— with Epilepsy	1	2	
— with General Paralysis	1	1	
— with Hysteria	—	2	
— with occasional Violence	2	7	
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	10	9	254
	29	51	
INCOHERENCE	66	142	
— with Epilepsy	7	5	
— with Paralysis	2	3	
— with General Paralysis	4	2	
— with occasional Violence	4	16	
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	3	—	231
	86	168	
IMBECILITY	58	70	
— with Epilepsy	32	22	
— with Paralysis	1	3	
— with General Paralysis	9	—	
— with Epilepsy and Paralysis	2	2	
— with Epilepsy and General Paralysis	4	—	136
— with occasional Violence	4	5	
—, Congenital	8	7	
—, Senile	1	1	
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	1	1	
	120	111	
DEMENTIA	38	65	21
— with Epilepsy	8	9	
— with Paralysis	—	1	
— with General Paralysis	4	—	
— with Epilepsy and Paralysis	1	—	
— with occasional Violence	—	8	
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	1	1	
	52	84	21
IDIOCY	11	6	
— with Epilepsy	3	1	
	14	7	21
Total	418	567	985

TABLE XXIV.

Duration of Insanity in the Cases of the 985 Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 30th of September, 1845.

Duration.	M.	F.	Total
Not exceeding 3 Months	..	1	1
" 6 "	4	4	8
" 9 "	3	4	7
" 1 year ..	6	3	9
" 2 " ..	18	20	38
" 3 " ..	16	25	41
" 4 " ..	21	16	37
" 5 " ..	14	35	49
" 6 " ..	20	27	47
" 7 " ..	14	21	35
" 8 " ..	12	17	29
" 9 " ..	15	26	41
" 10 " ..	15	14	29
" 11 " ..	19	22	41
" 12 " ..	22	28	50
" 13 " ..	12	10	22
" 14 " ..	15	21	36
" 15 " ..	11	13	24
" 16 " ..	9	17	26
" 17 " ..	10	16	26
" 18 " ..	8	11	19
" 19 " ..	7	11	18
" 20 " ..	5	11	16
" 21 " ..	5	10	15
" 22 " ..	7	11	18
" 23 " ..	4	10	14
" 24 " ..	2	2	4
" 25 " ..	4	6	10
" 26 " ..	3	8	11
" 27 " ..	3	3	6
" 28 " ..	4	3	7
" 29 " ..	2	3	5
" 30 " ..	1	2	3
" 31 " ..	1	4	5
" 32 " ..	1	2	3
" 33 " ..	..	1	1
" 34 " ..	2	2	4
" 35 " ..	1	..	1
" 36 " ..	1	1	2
" 37 " ..	..	1	1
" 38 " ..	1	..	1
" 40 " ..	..	2	2
" 44 " ..	..	1	1
" 45 " ..	1	1	2
" 52 " ..	1	..	1
From Birth	31	19	50
Not ascertained	67	102	169
Total	418	567	985

TABLE XXV.

Ages of the 985 Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 30th September, 1845.

Age.	M.	F.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years ..	5	9	14
" 20 to 25 "	24	22	46
" 25 to 30 "	50	41	91
" 30 to 35 "	49	62	111
" 35 to 40 "	68	78	146
" 40 to 45 "	61	76	137
" 45 to 50 "	51	74	125
" 50 to 55 "	40	69	109
" 55 to 60 "	21	53	74
" 60 to 65 "	20	40	60
" 65 to 70 "	17	22	39
" 70 to 75 "	6	13	19
" 75 to 80 "	4	3	7
" 80 to 85 "	1	3	4
" 85 to 90 "	1	2	3
Total	418	567	985

TABLE XXVI.

Length of time that the 985 Patients remaining on the 30th of September, 1845, have been in the Asylum.

Time.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 months	9	13	22
" 6 " ..	16	12	28
" 9 " ..	9	8	17
" 1 year ..	9	6	15
" 2 " ..	33	33	66
" 3 " ..	39	45	84
" 4 " ..	27	42	69
" 5 " ..	35	57	92
" 6 " ..	36	42	78
" 7 " ..	17	29	46
" 8 " ..	42	87	129
" 9 " ..	13	14	27
" 10 " ..	23	16	39
" 11 " ..	11	24	35
" 12 " ..	11	6	17
" 13 " ..	24	31	58
" 14 " ..	39	55	94
" 15 " ..	25	44	69
Total	418	567	985

TABLE XXVII.

RETURN of PATIENTS Annually Admitted into the Asylum, from its opening on the 16th May, 1831, to the 30th September, 1845, distinguishing the Admissions, Cures, Deaths, and Discharges.

(The Years end 30th September.)

N.B. Under the head "Relieved," Patients discharged at the request of friends, &c. are included.

[illegible]

TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX IN
QUARTER SESSION ASSEMBLED.

THE TWENTY-THIRD REPORT OF
Messrs. ALLEN, of Carlisle Street,
Soho Square. Attorneys at Law.

SINCE the County Day of the last Quarter Session, in consequence of notice given to them, and to the Clerk of the Peace, Messrs. Allen have attended at the Metropolitan Police Courts, at Petty Sessions, and on Parish Officers in nine Pauper Lunatic cases. In one of them the insanity was not proved; in five others the applications to charge the County with the Maintenance of the Lunatics were abandoned; and in the remaining three cases the Magistrates decided that the Paupers were chargeable to the County, and made Orders accordingly. Messrs. Allen have also discovered, and obtained an Order adjudicating the settlement of Thomas Smith, a Criminal Lunatic, who was, in the month of July last, removed from the House of Correction at Clerkenwell to the County Asylum, under a Warrant from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department.

They likewise (in the month of August and September last) obtained Orders adjudicating the settlements of Charlotte (otherwise Aitkin) Miller, and Mary Ann

Brand, two Pauper Lunatics, who were admitted to the Asylum previously to the July Quarter Sessions; the first-mentioned Lunatic belonging to the Hamlet of Ratcliffe, and the other appearing, from the evidence of her sister, to belong to the Parish of St. Vedast, Foster Lane, in the City of London. In the case of the latter, however, the Order has been superseded, it having been discovered that the Lunatic's settlement was not in the Parish of St. Vedast, but in the adjoining Parish of St. Michael Le Querne.

Messrs. Allen have also been called upon to interfere in four other cases, with the view of protecting the interests of the County.

Appeals with the Parishes of St. Anne, Westminster, and St. Luke, Middlesex, are now pending as to the settlements of Charles Clark and Harriett Ellis.

The expense of attending at the Police Courts and at Petty Sessions, and on Parish Officers in the nine cases, and of tracing out evidence in some of them, amounts to £13 12s. 4d.; and the charges relating to the adjudication of the settlements of the Criminal, and the two Pauper Lunatics, and of superseding the Order as to one of the latter, and incident thereto, and for correspondence with respect to the four other Lunatics, are £32 14s. 10d.

All which Messrs. Allen submit, &c.

C. & J. ALLEN.

15th October, 1845.

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AN
ADDRESS
FROM
THE VISITING JUSTICES
OF THE
COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM,
TO
THE MAGISTRATES
OF THE
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY JOHN THOMAS NORRIS, ALDERSGATE STREET.

1846.

TO THE MAGISTRATES

OF THE

County of Middlesex.

On the 27th of last November three Memorials from the Unions of Hackney, Edmonton, and Stepney, and the copy of a Resolution passed by the Board of Guardians of Poplar, were presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions. These documents all prayed that the proposed New Pauper Lunatic Asylum might be built, not at Hanwell, but somewhere in the Eastern Division of the County. In urging their claims to have an Asylum on the Eastern side of the County, the Memorialists seem to rely mainly upon two reasons, their great distance from Hanwell, and their large population. To these, as well as every other reason that can be urged in favour of a particular locality, the Visiting Justices are anxious to pay every attention, and it is possible that it might be more convenient to some of the parishes in these Unions, and a saving of expense to them, if their prayer were granted, but then these advantages must obviously

depend upon the site selected, and various other circumstances which could not at present be ascertained. Before they determined upon this question, the Memorialists would have done well to examine whether there were not many other advantages, and those of greater importance which Hanwell presented, and which would be lost not only to the four Unions, but to the whole County, if any other situation but Hanwell were to be chosen. To supply this omission, and to show the Magistracy of the County, how greatly Hanwell is to be preferred in every point of view to any other place that could be named, the Visiting Justices beg to lay the following statement before them.

It is satisfactory as well as gratifying to the Visiting Justices that the Unions which have memorialized the Court do not found their objections to Hanwell on anything connected with the locality, or the system of management; all they wish for, as it is expressed by the Hackney Union, is, that another distant spot should be selected in which the same excellent plan might be carried out. They highly approve of the County Lunatic Asylum, and its management, and duly appreciate the care and attention which are bestowed on its afflicted inmates. The Stepney Memorial regrets the insufficient accommodation at Hanwell, which debars their sixty-four Pauper Lunatics, who are distributed in licensed houses, from participating in the great advantages resulting from the humane and enlightened system which prevails in the County Asylum. After these expressions of their approval, so gratifying to all those who have laboured to bring the Asylum to its present state, it will be an additional satisfaction to the Visiting Justices, if they shall convince the Memorialists, and every one who has any doubt

upon the subject, that it will be more beneficial to the Patients themselves, and far more advantageous to the County, if the proposed Asylum be built, not in the Eastern or any other part of the County, but at Hanwell.

No one, the Visiting Justices conceive, is in a condition to form a correct judgment on the subject unless he can lay aside local prejudices, and will examine the question in its bearings upon the whole County; he must not allow partial advantages, however seductive to those who are more immediately concerned, to stand in the way of the public benefit. If he will do this, then the Visiting Justices are prepared to show that in case the propositions of the four Unions were to be adopted, it would be a serious pecuniary loss to the whole County.

But before they enter upon this, it may be well to set the Union of Hackney right upon a point which the Memorialists seem to have entirely mistaken. They express their opinion that the present Establishment is sufficiently large to be managed with a due regard to the comfort and advantage of the poor Inmates, and consistently with the duties to be performed by the various Officers in whom the control and management thereof are placed. It would seem from this, that the Memorialists are under the impression that the New Asylum was to be placed under the control of the same Officers as have the management of the present, and naturally enough conclude that such an arrangement would prove injurious to the Patients. In this the Visiting Justices fully concur; but fortunately for the good government of the two Asylums, and for the proper care of the Patients, such a plan was never for a moment entertained by the Visiting Justices.

Not only would it be incompatible with humanity and good government, but the Visiting Justices will venture confidently to assert that such a plan could not be carried out at all. The present Asylum contains very nearly 1,000 Patients, and these are confided to the care of one Visiting Physician, two House Surgeons, and a Matron, and acting under these there are 26 Male and 34 Female Ward Attendants. Now, it must be evident to every one at all acquainted with Lunatic Asylums, and who is aware of the difficulties, the anxieties, and the watchfulness necessary for the proper care of the Insane, that these offices can be no sinecures. At Hanwell so much labour is required, and so harrassing in its nature, that any attempt to increase the duties of the present Officers and Ward Attendants would be utterly impracticable. If any change in the management of the Asylum were thought necessary, perhaps it would be one which might, in some measure, diminish the labour of the Officers and Ward Attendants, but certainly not increase them. The Visiting Justices, in recommending that a new Asylum should be built at Hanwell of a magnitude sufficient for the reception of the remaining Pauper Lunatics of the County, contemplate its being placed under the control of distinct Medical Officers, with the exception perhaps of the Visiting Physician, and have its own Ward Attendants, and, with some exceptions, its own domestic Officers and Servants. The whole might be under one general superintendence. The supposition, therefore, contained in the Memorial from Hackney being founded on mistake, can form no reason whatever why the new Asylum should be built on the Eastern side of the County in preference to Hanwell.

The Visiting Justices will now proceed to point out the

advantages which must result to the County if the New Asylum be built on the Twenty-four Acres, which have been lately purchased, adjoining the grounds of the Asylum.

These consist, first, of the saving in the cost of various Outbuildings and Offices, which, being already built, would be applicable to both Establishments, but the expense of which must be again incurred in case a spot in another part of the County were selected.

	Cost of Present Building.	Addition to answer for both Asylums.	Saving effected by Building near Old Asylum.
	£	£	£
Bakehouse, Brewhouse and general Storeroom, and Tailors' Shoemakers' and Upholsterer's-shops	2,575	900	1,675
Wash-houses, Drying-rooms, Laundry and Women's Work-rooms	3,772	2,081	1,691
Cow-houses and Pig-styes	960	300	660
Gardener's Cottage, Scaffold and Cart-sheds, Stables, Dead-house, and Poultry-house	800	..	800
Dairy	215	..	215
Coal-sheds and Dock	2,310	..	2,310
Gas-works, Well, Steam-engines, and Pumps; Smith's, Carpenter's, Plumber's, and Tinman's Shops, and Engineer's Storeroom	4,200	..	4,200
Accountant's-offices, Engineer's-house, Porter's-lodge, Entrance-gates, and Coach-house	2,400	..	2,400
£	17,232	3,281	13,951

To this may be added the probable saving in the contract price of the cost of the erection arising from the greater facility in the purchase and the conveyance of bricks and other materials by water-carriage to Hanwell. This has been estimated at 3,000*l*. The calculations on which these estimates are founded are purposely rather under than over the mark, and yet we find an additional expense of about 14,000*l*. will be incurred in out-buildings and offices, and a probable expense of 3,000*l*. in the contract, making altogether 17,000*l*. by building in any other part of the County.

It would be difficult to estimate the saving on sewerage which would be effected by building adjacent to the present Asylum, without inspecting the site which might be chosen elsewhere ; but if that site should be at all unfavourable, the additional cost would probably be about 1,000*l*.

Among the other advantages mentioned above, are the existing workshops, which would be applicable to both Asylums ; but this would not be the whole of the saving. Two sets of workmen would not be required, which must be the case with two separate establishments. From this alone there would be a great annual saving. For now there are two paid Carpenters, who with the assistance of the Patients are more than sufficient for the general repairs, and yet the two could not be dispensed with, as, during the absence, for instance, of one paid Carpenter in the wards, there must always be another present in the shop to take charge of the Patients who are able to assist. The same is true of the Smiths, Plumbers, and Painters. In none of these departments would any more paid workmen be required, as all the additional work would be done by a greater number of Patients.

One paid man is employed to make the gas and sweep the chimnies. The same man, with more assistance from Patients than what he has at present, would suffice, and the same is true of the tinman, and partially of some others. The saving in these departments would approach very nearly 500%. per annum.

If the second Asylum were built in another part of the County and not at Hanwell, the following will be found to be the increased annual expense in the salaries for the domestic officers and servants connected with various departments of the Establishment.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

ESTIMATED SAVING in the Cost of the Establishment in the event
of the New Asylum being built adjoining the Old.

	£	s.	d.
1 Visiting Physician.....	315	0	0
1 Chaplain.....	200	0	0
1 Clerk to the Visiting Justices	100	0	0
†1 Accountant	250	0	0
*1 Assistant Clerk	40	0	0
1 Storekeeper	125	0	0
1 Engineer	160	0	0
1 Housekeeper	50	0	0
*1 Superintendent of Bazaar.....	25	0	0
*1 ————— of Workroom	25	0	0
*1 ————— of Laundry	20	0	0
*1 House Porter	30	0	0
*1 Cook	20	0	0
*1 Dairy Maid	13	0	0
	£.	s.	d.
†1 Gatekeeper	at 1	1	0 per Week
1 Master Tailor.....	„ 1	5	0 „
1 ——— Shoemaker	„ 1	5	0 „
1 ——— Upholsterer	„ 1	5	0 „
1 ——— Tinman	„ 1	6	0 „
1 ——— Carpenter	„ 1	10	0 „
1 ——— Painter and Plumber „	„ 1	8	0 „
1 ——— Smith	„ 1	10	0 „
1 ——— Bricklayer	„ 1	10	0 „
1 Assistant Carpenter	„ 1	8	0 „
1 ——— Smith.....	„ 1	9	0 „
1 Chimney Sweep and Gas Maker „	„ 1	1	0 „
1 Stoker, &c. at the Enginehouse „	„ 1	0	0 „
†1 Head Gardener	„ 1	4	0 „
1 Ornamental Gardener	„ 1	2	0 „
1 Cowman	„ 1	1	0 „
1 Carter	„ 0	14	0 „
1 Kitchen Labourer	„ 0	18	0 „
52 Weeks at £21 16 0	1,133	12	0
	£2,506	12	0
Board, Washing, Coals, Candles, Furniture, &c., for Officers and Servants marked thus * and thus † ..	350	0	0
	£2,856	12	0
Deduct for Assistant to Storekeeper, say	77	12	0
	£2,779	0	0
Allow for addition to Salaries and Wages to the above Officers and Servants.....	779	0	0
	£2,000	0	0

The Visiting Justices would now call the attention of the Magistracy to the advantages which would result to the County in the articles of Water, Coal, and Gas, by building the New Asylum at Hanwell, and not elsewhere.

In an establishment which requires a more than ordinary quantity of water, Hanwell has been more than usually fortunate. In the year 1843 a well was sunk at the expense of £1,500. No less than from 40,000 to 50,000 gallons are required for each day's consumption. But the well at Hanwell is sufficient for the supply of more than three Asylums, each of them as large as the present ; for it yields 142,000 gallons daily. Now, unless the land which could be procured on the eastern side of London, in addition to a healthy situation, and it is presumed that such a situation could not be very easily found, possessed of a spring capable of furnishing from 40,000 to 50,000 gallons of water, the same expense must be incurred in sinking a well, with the possibility of being, after all, disappointed. The expense of this, which would not fall upon the four Unions exclusively, but must be shared by the whole county, would be spared by building the new Asylum at Hanwell.

The same is true with respect to Gas. All the Apparatus for the production of Gas is at work on the premises at Hanwell, and would be sufficient for the use of both Establishments.

But there is another great advantage in Hanwell which could hardly be obtained at all elsewhere, and certainly not without great additional expense. In the article of coals alone in consequence of the facility of water carriage, and of there

being a dock on the premises, which was constructed by the County, at an expense of about £1,500, it is estimated that there would be a saving of £200 per annum by building the New Asylum in the twenty-four acres adjacent.

Were the two Asylums to be at different parts of the County, great trouble, expense, and disappointment, would be frequently incurred by the friends and relatives of the Patients, before they could determine at which Asylum they should be able to find them. All this would be avoided by having both Asylums in one locality.

The other reasons which the Visiting Justices have to urge as justifying their preference of Hanwell to the eastern or any other part of the County, regard the benefit which would result to the Patients.

The Visiting Justices cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of the Magistracy the importance of securing, as the site for a New Asylum, a spot with a healthy soil and a pure atmosphere. No other situation should be chosen but where both of these can be obtained. But both of these are already obtained at Hanwell, and have been tested by fourteen years' experience. That which might be expected, from its clear atmosphere and gravelly soil, is confirmed by the fact, that during the whole time the building has been occupied no sickness whatever has arisen among the Patients which could be attributed to its situation. As a site for an Hospital it cannot be excelled. It rests with the Magistracy to consider whether a situation is likely to be obtained on the Eastern side of London where these advantages, so indispensable for the health of the Patients, can be obtained. But the diffi-

culty of finding such a place will be greatly increased by the known injury that has been done to property in the neighbourhood of a Lunatic Asylum. Let any one who may be inclined to doubt this, inquire what Bethnal Green was formerly, and what the deterioration of property in its neighbourhood has been, in consequence of its private Lunatic Asylums; and then let him think what the diminished value of property would be in some fine, healthy, and convenient situation, if such a situation could be got, by building there an Asylum for 1,000 or 1,200 Patients. But by building at Hanwell no one is injured, for supposing that the value of property has been lowered in consequence of the Asylum at Hanwell, the mischief is already done, and another Asylum could not increase it.

If the Asylums were to be at different parts of the County, the one at the East or North-east, and the other at the West, it would be impossible for one Committee of Visiting Justices to superintend them both. Already the labour is great which is indispensable to its proper supervision, and with another Asylum their attendance must be doubled. But if the two Asylums were on different sides of the County, this could only be effected by having two Committees. Nor would this be the only evil nor the least, one Physician could not attend to both, and there must be two Governors. Under such an arrangement it would be impossible, with two Physicians, to preserve for any time a uniformity of system in the moral and medical treatment of the Patients, and it would be equally impossible to preserve a uniformity of system in the keeping of the Books, Accounts, and Returns under two Committees, each having its separate Accountant. But by having one Storekeeper and one Accountant, for no

more would be required if both Asylums were built at Hanwell, one set of books only would be required in their several departments, and the utmost regularity and uniformity of system be insured.

But great benefit to the Patients would arise from having the two Asylums in the same neighbourhood. The Medical Staff of each Asylum would be emulous for the excellence of that to which he belonged, and the system could not fail to become more perfect by the interchange of thoughts among experienced and intelligent men. Besides this, the assistance of all the Medical Officers would be available to each, in cases of emergency.

These last reasons might alone be thought sufficient to determine the choice in favour of Hanwell; but when to these is added the consideration that nearly £20,000 outlay will most probably be saved in Outbuildings and Offices, and in the Contract, besides an additional annual saving of at least £2,000, it is presumed that there cannot be a doubt as to which ought to be preferred.

The four Unions that have memorialized against the choice of Hanwell are now in a condition to understand the reason of the preference. They may be reconciled to the views of the Visiting Justices, when they consider that all the Parishes in the County will benefit by diminished expense, whereas by the adoption of their proposition, the benefit, if any, could be but local, and at a great additional expenditure, which the whole County would have to bear. An enlarged view of the question will, there can be no doubt, suggest to their minds that the principle which, in its application, is advantageous to

all, must be the right one. But it may serve still further to confirm them in this, to know that there is one Parish in the Edmonton Union which is opposed to any change of situation for another Asylum, and the Visiting Justices are happy to be able to subjoin to this Address the copy of the Memorial addressed to them from the undersigned Guardians of the Poor of the Edmonton Union, being the six elected Guardians for the wealthy and extensive parish of Hampstead in the County of Middlesex.

For the convenience of reference, the Visiting Justices have also annexed hereto, as an Appendix, an Abstract showing the total amount of the saving that it is estimated would arise from building at Hanwell.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS TULK,
Chairman of the Visiting Justices.

23rd December, 1845.

APPENDIX.

TO THE VISITING JUSTICES OF THE HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE MEMORIAL of the Undersigned GUARDIANS of the Poor of the Edmonton Union, being the six elected Guardians for the Parish of Hampstead in the County of Middlesex.

SHEWETH,

That a Memorial from the Edmonton Board of Guardians having been transmitted to the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, and to the Worshipful Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, praying,

“ That in providing greater Accommodation for the Lunatic Poor of Middlesex, a building for that purpose may be erected in the Eastern Division of the County.”

We, the elected Guardians of the said Parish of Hampstead, desire to state our unanimous dissent from the prayer of the above cited Memorial upon the following grounds :—

- 1st. Because gratefully sensible, as we are, of the kind and efficient manner in which the Visiting Justices have superintended the Hanwell Asylum, and confident that they will not remit their attention when the number of unfortunate inmates under their charge shall

have been increased, we think that the appointing of *two* Visiting Committees would probably lead to an objectionable diversity in the regulations adopted, while the duty of visiting two Asylums at a considerable distance from each other, would press most unreasonably upon the same Committee.

2nd. Because we believe the existing Asylum possesses peculiar local advantages, such as the supply of water, the facilities of access by canal and railroad, &c., which could hardly be found in any other part of the County.

3rd. Because the purchase of a new site, and the erection of an entirely new building, would call for a very much greater outlay than an additional erection upon ground already secured.

4th. Because the expenses of general management, and more particularly the salaries of the superior officers in *two* separate Establishments must be proportionally much greater than would be incurred by the enlargement of one.

5th. Because not only is the distance of Hampstead from Hanwell small (10 miles), and in all probability less than the distance would be from any contemplated Establishment in the Eastern Division of Middlesex, but also, our immediate vicinity to the Paddington Terminus of the Great Western Railway

secures us an immediate means of access far preferable to the indirect roads, by which we can communicate with that portion of the County.

Hampstead, 16th Dec. 1845.

Signed, THOS. AINGER, *Incumbent of Hampstead.*

WM. PURTON

E. PAGE CLOUSER

ALEX. HAMILTON

JOHN DIXON

G. H. CLOUSER

} *Guardians of the
Poor of the Edmon-
ton Union, elected
by the Parish of
Hampstead.*

APPENDIX.

Abstract shewing the Amount that would most probably be saved in the original cost of the Building, if erected on the ground adjoining the present Asylum, and also, the annual saving in the cost of the Establishment.

Saving in Contract for the Building.

	£	£
In the erection of various Out-buildings and offices from	14,000	to 15,000
In the purchase and conveyance of Bricks and other Materials from	3,000	to 4,000
Sewerage	1,000	

Annual Saving in Cost of Establishment at least £ 2,000
